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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL VIA SUEZ. PER R.M.S. SUMATRA.

ADLAIDE, SATURDAY.
The mail steamer **Sumatra** has arrived. It was reported that from Galle and King George's Sound symptoms of small-pox had occurred in the case of one of the native crew; that the patient had been at once isolated, and that with two attendants he was landed at the Sound. No fresh case has shown itself, and the crew and passengers are in good health. The **Sumatra** has been placed in quarantine.

PASSENGERS.
For **SYDNEY**: Messrs. J. G. Muir, A. Cooper, G. Spencer, C. R. Newton, Lieutenant E. W. Burt, R.N., Master Siligton.

For **MELBOURNE**: Mr. and Mrs. Attenborough, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Austin and family, Mr. Austin, junior, Mr. J. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKellar and family, Mrs. Crocker and child, Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Grace and child, Sir Gavan Duffy, Bishop of Goulburn and Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. F. Poolman, G. Glover, A. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Twomey, Mr. and Mrs. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Emmott and child, Mrs. J. Pain, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, F. Newstead, Britton, Rolfe, John Rhodes, Miss Cooke, Miss Belding, Miss Lloyd, Miss Dawson, Madame Carandini, Messrs. R. Watson, W. Sherwin, Amery, Mrs. Dundas and child, Mrs. Parsons and child, Mr. and Mrs. Corrie, Mr. J. S. Cavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. Stenbank and child, Mrs. and Miss Patterson, Messrs. Allan, Walker, Plummer, Dawson, Matheson, Dr. Wickstead.

For **ADLAIDE**: Rev. L. G. and Mrs. Carter.
For **NEW ZEALAND**: Lieutenant-Colonel Moule, Messrs. O'Keil and W. F. Beves.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.
H.R.H. Prince Leopold, having completed his University education, has given up his Oxford residence and taken up his abode at Boyton Colford, Wilts. His Royal Highness's installation as Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Oxfordshire is fixed for February 22nd.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, contemplates a visit to Malta.
A large consignment of salmon ova, collected and packed by Mr. Frank Buckland and Dr. Youl, has left London in the ship **Durham** for Australia and New Zealand. The **Sovereign**, Ribble, Hodder, Tyne, and Dart furnished supplies. Upwards of 20,000 eggs have been secured.

Lady Cowper and Miss Cowper leave for Sydney in the **Durham**.
Dr. Thomas, the Bishop of Goulburn, entertained a large party of friends at the Cannon-street Hotel previous to his departure.

Mr. Macalister, of Queensland, was entertained on the 17th at a large public banquet at Glasgow, his native city, the Lord Provost presiding. The member for Glasgow, many of the leading merchants, and several old colonists and other gentlemen interested in Australia from different parts of Great Britain, were present.

The farewell dinner to Mr. Senior was a pleasant literary gathering. Mr. Edmund Yates presided, and Mr. Farjeon made an excellent speech on the British colonies.
At a dinner on the 12th, given by the Spectacle-makers' Company, representatives of Australian colonies were present in great force. The Hon. W. Forster, New South Wales Treasurer, responded to the toast of "The British Colonies."

Arrangements are being made at the Cape of Good Hope for an importation of Coolie labour. The Government allow £7 per head for every Chinaman delivered in the colony up to 1000.
Dr. Kirk and others of the **Thetis**, having been refused a landing at Brava, on the East Coast, demanded and obtained an apology from the Commandant. They were prepared to shell the town.

Official intelligence from Penang states that operations against a disaffected village on both sides of the Perak were undertaken on the 4th instant. On the right bank disarming was effected without opposition; on the left, troops were surprised by Malays. Major Hawkins was killed; also two soldiers, and one ghokah. Surgeon Townsend and two ghokahs were wounded. The Malays, however, were beaten off, and the village was completely destroyed.

The Governor of the Straits Settlement proceeds to Malacca to arrange affairs.
A movement is on foot in Crete for the annexation of that island to Great Britain. It is, however, opposed by the Greek party, and much agitation prevails in reference to the subject.

A committee has been formed in London to oppose thecession of the Gambia settlements to France. Sir Charles Wingfield is chairman. Alderman M. Arthur intends to bring the subject before Parliament.

Letters from Lieutenant Cameron were read at the last meeting of the Geographical Society, descriptive of the journey from Lake Tanganyika to the West Coast. The interior is described as being, for the most part, a magnificent and healthy region of unexplored richness. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal are abundant. Lieutenant Cameron thinks that a company with two millions capital might, in three years, open the interior to commerce, and that navigation is practicable.

A gentleman has offered £500 to the Gordon Mission Society as the nucleus of a fund to establish a mission on Lake Tanganyika, with headquarters at Ujiji.

Important successes have been obtained by the Egyptian forces in Abyssinia; the Abyssinian General Kikham and two Englishmen having been taken prisoners at Cairo, the end of the war is thought to be drawing near.

The Berlin *Post* reports that the Khedive is endeavouring to engage German officers for his army.

The financial investigation is being proceeded with.
M. Hontry, sent by the French Government on a special mission to Cairo, has been received by the Khedive.

The Italian Government has voted £1000 for a scientific expedition to Central Africa.
The barque **Clara** Linn, from New Zealand, wheat laden, grounded and capsized in the Humber when on her way to Goolie. The captain's wife and two children and an apprentice were drowned.

The Northern Monarch (s.), built for the Australian passenger and Eastern trades at Pamberton, left on the 28th December.

In attempting to settle the difference between France and England relative to the fisheries, French privileges are, if possible, to be bought up.

On the 7th instant his Worship Lord Mayor Cotton and the Lady Mayoress gave a collation at the Mansion House to four hundred children, who were dressed in all the costumes that fancy could suggest or art devise. It was one of the prettiest scenes ever witnessed.
Sir C. S. Read, M.P., speaking in Norfolk, expressed his acknowledgment of the almost unanimous verdict of approval which followed his retirement from the Government. A testimonial fund to Mr. Read is being raised, which it is expected will reach £20,000.

The Mayor of Plymouth raised a commotion in the Town Council by refusing the use of the Guild Hall to a deputation from the Liberation Society.

Agitation against the new Fugitive Slave Circular is spreading through the country. Sir Vernon Harcourt says that the Government find it impossible to place themselves in harmony with the English nation on the subject of slavery, and that they have escaped from the Scylla of bad law only to fall into the Charybdis of a worse policy.

A paper on the legal attitude of England towards slavery in other countries has been read before the Social Science Association by Professor Sheldon Amos, in which he condemned both the Chancellor and the amended slave circulars, and maintained that, according to strict international law, the principle of absolute exteriority of a man-of-war was quite as valid for all purposes in harbours of foreign States as upon the high seas.

John Holmes, M.P. for Hackney, has commenced a campaign for army reform, to which he has devoted special attention. He has addressed large public meetings at Sheffield, Manchester, and other towns, and the Press is awakening to the importance of the subject. The strength of the Volunteer forces is officially stated at 238,201, of whom 168,709 are efficient.

Mr. Plimsoll has returned from his European tour of inquiry and inspection; and last week he addressed an enthusiastic gathering of his constituents at Derby. These have been meetings of shipowners at London and Liverpool to discuss the merchant shipping question; and there seems to be a disposition to co-operate loyally with the Board of Trade in framing an effective measure.

On the 10th Sir Vernon Harcourt delivered the last of three speeches at Oxford, in which he surveyed the position of the Liberal party and its future policy. He deprecated a too early breaking up of Mr. Disraeli's Administration.

Leonard Edmund's suit against the Treasury is lost. The bill was met by a demurrer, on the ground that pecuniary redress can only be obtained from the Crown by a Petition of Right.

In delivering judgement, Vice-Chancellor Malins held that, on the very grounds of law and equity, the bill was utterly unsustainable. The first proposition under the Public Worship Regulations Act, in which the Rev. C. J. Roddick, of Folkestone, is respondent, is proceeding in the Archdeaconry.

A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Beidemann and Co. has been committed for embezzlement between £4000 and £5000.
An unpleasant conflict is raging between the London School Board and the supporters of Ragged Schools. Magisterial decisions have been given against the latter on the ground of inefficiency.

Some air has been made by the Fifteenth agent of Mr. Plimsoll at Liverpool having telegraphed to the Queen to stay the departure of an unwelcome vessel. The matter has been referred to the Board of Trade. Twenty of the crew had been sent to prison for refusing to proceed in the ship.

The subscription for the widow and children of Henry Walwright amounts to £1200.
Dion Bonicault has written a long letter to the Premier appealing for a general amnesty for Fenian convicts. His appeal is based on the popularity of the "Sanguinaires" in which an escaped Fenian convict is the hero, and whose pardon by the Government is nightly received with vociferous approval.

Lord Lytton, speaking at a "Temperance" conference, said he should like to see two sides of the Perak were undertaken on the 4th instant. On the right bank disarming was effected without opposition; on the left, troops were surprised by Malays. Major Hawkins was killed; also two soldiers, and one ghokah. Surgeon Townsend and two ghokahs were wounded. The Malays, however, were beaten off, and the village was completely destroyed.

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the men to combination for an advance of wages. Conferences with the masters have taken place, and are likely to lead to satisfactory results.

In South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire a strike has been averted by concessions on the part of the employers.

The wages question is finished. The iron trade in the north of England recently submitted to arbitration, but the arbitrators were unable to agree. The employers claim a reduction of 15 per cent.

Earl Fitzwilliam, while persisting in his resolution not to reopen Low Stubb Colliery, finds employment at other pits for men willing to accept his terms.

Further disturbances have occurred among miners on strike in Belgium, necessitating the intervention of the military.

There has been an extensive lock-out of cotton weavers at Macclesfield.

The London Trades Council have resolved upon a movement against the present price of meat.

Nearly 1000 colliers are on strike in North Wales. The movement is not countenanced by the newly-formed North Wales Union.

A railway train containing military recruits ran down an embankment, near Odessa, on the 8th instant. The carriages were set on fire, and fifty-four persons injured and sixty-eight killed.

A violent storm has taken place at Oran, in Algeria, and the damage is estimated at 500,000 francs.

On the 5th instant, another terrible colliery accident occurred at Falke, north Staffordshire, near the scene of the former disaster. Five out of sixteen men working in the seam were killed by an explosion, caused by the unauthorised firing of a shot.

A shocking accident was the result of overwinding at a colliery near Bristol. Seven men were severely, if not fatally, injured. The engine-man is in custody.

The coroner's jury, after an inquiry into the cause of the Swatish Main colliery explosion, returned a verdict that there was no evidence to show how the disaster originated. The mine is a very one, and regulations had been laxly observed.

Soundings show that the wreck of the **Van-guard** is being rapidly covered with sand; attempts are, however, to be made to raise her.

The Belgian mills, near Oldham, have been destroyed by fire, with fifty thousand spindles; damage, £40,000. A warehouse in Dundee, stored with flax, occupied by Hill and Remmy, has been destroyed; damage, £10,000.

OBITUARY.

Mr. S. T. Davenport, long officially connected with the Society of Arts, Sir E. C. W. Macnaughton, aged 85; Sir J. J. Hamilton, aged 73; J. Sterling, engineer, aged 74; Rev. W. James, Unitarian minister, at Bristol; Sir David Deas, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Burnley, after an operation for cancer on the tongue.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.
A serious Ministerial crisis in France has been precipitated by the approach of the elections. The Cabinet represents different parties, and has, with difficulty, been held together. M. Buffet, fearing a Republican triumph, wanted to manipulate the elections in the Imperial fashion, and commenced by proscribing the members of the Left Centre. This policy was resisted by M. Leon Say, whenupon the President asked him to resign; but, finding his retirement from the Cabinet involved that of M. Dufaure, M. Wallon, and M. De Case, the President and Premier became alarmed, and patched up a compromise. President Mac Mahon issued a proclamation, countenancing Buffet, his object being to promote united action at the elections for keeping the extreme party from power.

The Governor of Paris refused permission for a meeting of artisans to discuss the question of a working man's candidate for the Senate. The elections to the Senate last Sunday, as far as the electoral returns are known, show a decided Conservative majority.

The Commander at Marseilles prohibited a political banquet at which Gambetta was to have spoken. A meeting at Aix was also interdicted.

The Catholic University of Paris was opened by Cardinal Guibert.
The Corsican Bonapartists have thrown over M. Rouher in favour of Prince Napoleon.

The French Atlantic Squadron is about to be re-established.

SPAIN.
Military movements in Spain are impeded by a heavy fall of snow.
Don Carlos, who is at Estella, has invoked aid from the French Legation in his final struggle. Ivisanay has submitted.

ITALY.
The Marquis de Ripon has presented the Pope with £10,000, and from a member of the Belgian Senate he received £8000.

The sittings of the Communal Council are to be resumed, and M. Dupanloup has arrived in Rome to attend.

GERMANY.
The Prussian police are in search of accomplices of Thomassen, and Dr. Martin, of Paderborn, who is eluding some legal penalty.

On release from prison, Archbishop Ledochowski will be permitted to reside wherever he chooses. Proceedings have been commenced against the Archbishop of Cologne.

The convent of the Ursuline Sisters in Berlin will be dissolved in April.

AUSTRIA.
A bill relative to monastic institutions is under discussion in the Austrian Reichsrath.

RUSSIA.
In Southern Russia military movements continue.
A merchant of Odessa, for supplying arms to Turkey, has been transported to Siberia.

Railways are preparing for large military transports in the spring.
The Russian army in Khokhand is in a critical position. Great anxiety prevails at St. Petersburg, and General Kaufman has returned home to confer with the Government.

TURKEY.
Six Turkish battalions have been routed with heavy loss between Ragusa and Trebinje by the Herzegovinian insurgents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

His Royal Highness arrived at Agra on the evening of January 25, after having paid a visit to Umritsur, where he saw the golden temple illuminated. On a flying visit en route he also met the Rajah of Puthalia at Rajpoot, who had made splendid arrangements for the Prince's reception and comfort. The Prince's entry into Agra was very grand, over 200 elephants taking part in the procession, besides many which followed in its wake. The whole were most handsomely caparisoned;

seventeen Rajahs were present to meet the Prince at the station. An enormous crowd lined the route to the Prince's camp, and received him most cordially. On the following day his Royal Highness received an address from the municipality and held a levee; afterwards he received the native chiefs, and in the afternoon visited the lake and witnessed a grand procession of the whole of the troops of elephants and camels and followers of the Rajahs who were assembled there. The scene was most interesting, some of the cavalry presenting a most creditable appearance.

The Prince attended a fete given by the Lieutenant-Governors in the palace at night. On the evening of the 27th the Prince last visited the lake and the gardens, which were illuminated, the former by the lime-light and the latter by small oil-lamps and colored lanterns hung from the trees. The scene was most charming and fairy-like, as the lime-light played on the snow-white lake, with the dark starless clouds as a background; and the fountains in the gardens were lighting, and thousands of floating lights were sent adrift down the river and went off with the current.

A large number of Europeans and natives were assembled. The Prince spent the following day in shooting, and in the evening attended a grand ball in the Dwarana Palace.

On the afternoon of February 1 the Prince arrived at Gwalior, accompanied by a strong escort of the 10th Hussars. A visit was paid to the Rajah of Dhople, en route, who the Prince visited. Scindiah met the Prince several miles out, and accompanied him in the same carriage to the old place in the city. There the Prince mounted an elephant, and, accompanied by Scindiah and General Daly, and followed by thirty-two elephants and Scindiah's infantry, his Royal Highness proceeded to Phoolbagh, a magnificent new palace, lately built for the sum of sixteen lacs. Tremendous crowds lined the whole route, and the houses and the bazaar were crowded from the ground to the house-tops; 1400 of Scindiah's picked troops lined the route and kept order admirably. The bazaars, which were most clean, picturesque, and uniform, as regards architecture, presented a most animated appearance as the procession passed along. Scindiah's hospitality to all was unbounded. The palace and town were brilliantly illuminated.

On the following morning the Prince of Wales reviewed Scindiah's forces on the Midan, east of the new palace; nearly 10,000 troops were present. The cavalry and artillery escorted him to Phoolbagh, where he was met by the Prince and his staff. The Prince expressed himself favorably regarding the army. In the afternoon the Prince visited Gwalior fort.

A banquet was provided at the new palace in the evening, and an evening party was afterwards given at Scindiah's invitation; the palace was illuminated, and there was a fireworks display. At the end of the dinner Scindiah entered, and in a most cordial manner proposed, and drank in champagne, the health of the Queen and the Prince, and expressed how deeply he felt the honour of the Prince's visit. The Prince replied most felicitously, thanking Scindiah for his magnificent hospitality, saying he should always remember his visit to Gwalior as one of the pleasantest in India, and that he was proud to rank him as his personal friend.

Scindiah then spoke very feelingly respecting the Prince's visit in the afternoon, at the old palace, in open durbar, before the nobles assembled, when his Royal Highness was returning his visit.

The Prince arrived at Agra on the evening of February 2nd, having called at Dhople, where he was received most handsomely by the young Rajah.

The next journey made was to Jeypore, which he entered on the evening of February 4th. A grand oriental procession was formed from the sangaree to Ajmir gate; there were running footmen, outriders, and javelin men, in curious costumes; guns drawn by bullocks, elephants bearing banners, and a long array of native horsemen, who came first, followed by a crowd of men-at-arms, fencing with long swords and dancing wildly. The Prince and the Maharajah, mounted on elephants, and surrounded by torch-bearers, headed the Royal suite; sixty elephants carried the rajahs and nobles, whilst the rear was brought up by horse and foot soldiers. A great crowd lined the bazaar, which were the perfection of neatness and cleanliness. Venetian mats and abundant decorations were placed along the whole route, and considerable enthusiasm was displayed.

Next day the Prince went tiger shooting with the Maharajah and two or three of his suite; the rest went in another direction pig-sticking. His Royal Highness, from the elephant on which he was seated, shot one very large tiger, over 8 feet 4 inches in length. The carcass was brought in with ceremony to the residence, where a large party of native shikarees assembled. A grand durbar at the Maharajah's palace took place in the evening, followed by a banquet, at which the Prince presided. The Maharajah entered the hall after dinner and proposed the health of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The Prince, in reply, dwelt on the flourishing condition of Jeypore, and the endeavours of the Maharajah to improve the condition of his subjects. His Royal Highness thanked the Maharajah for his hospitality, and also for giving him an opportunity of shooting his first tiger. A pan entertainment by jugglers and acrobats, gipsies, and players on musical glasses, followed the banquet. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated.

INDIA AND THE EAST.
COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 12.

Sir William Gregory has returned from his Indian trip.

Bishop Copleston, of Colombo, has been installed in his diocese.

Sir John Douglas has left to become Colonial Secretary of the Straits Colony; he is succeeded here as Auditor-General by Mr. Irving, from Singapore.

Governor Gregory is expected to return to England next year, and re-enter the House of Commons as M.P. for Galway, his probable successor here being Sir Arthur Gordon, from Fiji, whose place again may be taken by the Hon. G. N. Birch, C.M.G., at present Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

MADRAS, JANUARY 29.
A serious accident occurred at Agra on the 18th January, at a marriage, where about 200 were present. A stone parapet gave way and wounded many; two died.

A fire broke out at Maghela, at which 28 persons were killed. The fire arose among some pilgrim huts.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.
Captain Butler, the Deputy-Master Attendant of Calcutta, was drowned at Garden Beach. He was in a small steam-launch, with a party of the officers of the **Serapis**, returning after dark from a sporting expedition, when another launch collided with the **Challenge**. Captain Butler, with others, fell overboard at the moment of the collision. No other lives were lost.

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the last eight years. The paid-up capital in 1898 was \$2,700,000, and it remained at

that point until 1875, when it was raised to \$2,900,000. The amount of debentures issued was the same at the beginning and at the close of the period—\$200,000. The tonnage of steamers was 86,624 in 1868, with 18,600-horse power, and 117,473 tons in 1875, with 22,000-horse power. It is to be observed, however, that the opening of the Suez Canal had compelled the Company to sell

at a loss many steamers which had become prematurely obsolete through the changed conditions of trade, and thus the net increase of tonnage since 1868 was 37,000 tons, though the Company had built or purchased twenty-three steamers, aggregating 67,134 tons and 10,880-horse power during the period, at a cost of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling. In 1868, the value of

the fleet was set down at £2,384,184, or £30 17s. per ton, deducting the reserve fund, which stood at £3,384,316. In 1875 the valuation was £3,063,876, at £26 1s. per ton, deducting the reserve, which stood at £432,124. It may here be remarked that a recent article in the *Times* on the Cunard fleet puts the gross tonnage of that fleet at 90,500 tons, and 14,457 nominal horse power, and represents

the value of the Atlantic mail boats alone as between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, and that of the entire fleet as probably double that amount. So far as to the capital and stock of the Company. When we come to the columns relating to the yearly business done, some of the figures are startling. In 1868, with a tonnage of 80,624 tons, the gross revenue was £2,485,065; but in 1875, with a tonnage of 100,000 tons, the gross revenue was £3,400,000. The increase in the value of the business done in 1875, compared with 1868, is about 37 per cent. The increase in the tonnage of the fleet is about 25 per cent. The increase in the number of passengers is about 50 per cent. The increase in the number of letters is about 100 per cent. The increase in the number of parcels is about 200 per cent. The increase in the number of animals is about 50 per cent. The increase in the number of goods is about 100 per cent. The increase in the number of passengers is about 50 per cent. The increase in the number of letters is about 100 per cent. The increase in the number of parcels is about 200 per cent. The increase in the number of animals is about 50 per cent. The increase in the number of goods is about 100 per cent.

with a tonnage of 11,473 tons, the gross revenue was \$2,089,234—the decrease amounting to \$386,091. On the other hand, the expenditure (including reserves for insurance and depreciation) had been reduced from \$2,318,817 in 1908, to \$2,021,159 in 1915, the difference being \$292,658. The fact that so large a reduction has been possible in the presence of competition and an increase in the fleet is, in itself, a

reduction, however, the excess of gross revenue over expenditure, which was \$172,148 in 1898 was only \$78,175 in 1876. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the Company has been unable to pay a heavy dividend to the shareholders. The dividend declared at the annual meeting in December last was 2½ per cent. with a heavy stock of

Various causes have combined to bring about this discouraging state of affairs. Thus £25,000 was lost during the year by the unfavourable exchanges upon the Company's remittances from the East; and a sum of £98,812

of £28,000 was lost by the reduction of subsidies. But the great difficulty the Company has had to contend with has been caused by the revolutionary influence exercised upon the trade of the East by the opening of the Suez Canal. When the Company had only the competition of the Messageries to encounter, there was simply a rivalry between one subsidized mail service and another; and if the *Compagnie* was not able to

and the foreign company obtained the heavier subsidy, the English Company probably had, in some degree at least, special advantages to be reckoned as a counterpoise. But the opening of the Suez Canal has introduced another class of competitors into the field—vessels especially built to suit the canal traffic and the Eastern trade, and which, not being laid out for the accommodation of passengers, could be fitted and equipped

at a lower cost, and could compete for cargo with a good chance of success. The appearance of these vessels upon the waters of the East has not only tended to bring down freights, but has compelled the P. and O. Company, as we have already seen, to expend heavy sums in the partial reconstruction of its fleet, and to do so under unfavourable conditions. It may be said that the subsidized

Company ought to have been able to hold its own against unsubsidized competition. But that depends upon the amount of the subsidy. A company that works a mail service cannot compete on equal terms with the owners of vessels that run for trade purposes only. The mail steamers must depart from port at fixed dates, whether full or empty, and are

compelled under all circumstances, and at any cost, to maintain a specified rate of speed. Trading steamers, unfettered by these conditions, can adapt their movements to the conditions of the day, and curtail expenditure when there is little or no promise of profit. The subsidy is given to compensate for the disadvantages under which a mail service labours: and it depends upon varying circum-

It is satisfactory to find that in the Legislative Assembly some progress is being made with the Animals Protection Bill. Indifference to the welfare of dumb animals is indicative of a low type of civilization, and

it is inconsistent with our doctrine as a cruelty that we should tolerate habitual cruelty either from want of heart or want of thought. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has already performed a most valuable service by its interference in cases of brutality. Its operations have proved the necessity for its existence. In dealing with the large variety of cases which have been brought before the public, it has been

disputant under public notice, it has been found that the law is not sufficiently explicit and comprehensive to enable the society to reach several forms of cruelty which are repugnant to humane feeling. We should be sorry to make the law oppressive or vexatious by unusual of its strictness and minuteness; but it is of great importance that it should be impartial in its operation, and that it should

disputant under public notice, it has been found that the law is not sufficiently explicit and comprehensive to enable the society to reach several forms of cruelty which are repugnant to humane feeling. We should be sorry to make the law oppressive or vexatious by unusual of its strictness and minuteness; but it is of great importance that it should be impartial in its operation, and that it should

ing upon dumb animals, either by acts of violence or in consequence of wilful negligence. This is necessary, not only on the broad ground of humanity, but also because of the effect which it is likely to have upon the character and habits of society. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast," and a man who is merciful to his beast will be merciful to his fellow-men. "All his relations have mercy on him."

We cannot congratulate the Legislative Assembly on the mode in which it dealt with the bill on the occasion of its second reading. When the motion is made that a bill be now read a second time, it is in accordance with Parliamentary practice that the debate shall have reference to the main objects of the bill.

measure, and that matters of detail shall be left to be determined in Committee of the Whole. So far as we can learn from the

PICNIC TO MR. D. HOWARD, MAYOR,
ASHTABULA—On Saturday, Mr. Daniel Howland, Mayor
of Ashtabula, was entertained by his friends at a return
picnic at Corrie's residence. About one hundred
men, women and children, including about one hundred
and twenty ladies and gentlemen proceeded to the
grounds during the course of the day by means of omnibuses,
cabs, and private vehicles. Among the gentlemen
present were:—the Hon. Henry Parker, M.C.; the
Hon. John Schellander, M.L.A.; Mr. Moses M. Allen;
Mr. R. Elrod; Mr. John Pope; Mr. W. Day; Mr. W. A. C.
Brett; Mr. Fisher; Mr. John Young; Mr. Bernard; the Rev.
Corbett; and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Smith. The ladies
were:—Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Sandy, Mr. Jamieson, and Captain
Morgan. On the arrival of the party at the residence of
with flags, the party at once began the day's

with cricket, football, and other sports, in which the boys took part. At 2 o'clock the company sat down to the capital dinner, provided by Mr. Corrie. Mr. Parker was the chairman, having the greatest number of votes, and Mr. Fisher on his left, and the vice-chairman, and Mr. Jones and Mr. John Pope and Mr. J. Woods. After dinner the chairman called upon the company to cheer the local associations, and in a neat speech he proposed the toast of "the Queen," which was responded to; he was also the toast of "His Excellency the Governor," which was also responded to by the chairman. The chairman then said that he had to propose the toast of the day, in which he was sure

thousand. Their worthy guide had had to pass through a series of his life under different circumstances, and they had always been him as a gentle-hearted upright man—a citizen who loved a crowd—born a citizen of the community in which he lived. (Cheers.) He might not be successful in his country, but he had yet been a successful man, and a really successful in the sense of preserving and consolidating a happy home. (Cheers.) Their quest, so far as their power, had been to be good neighbors, a faithful citizen, and he was sure the lady on the platform knew that he had been a most attentive and loving husband.

(Clare). He had not the distinction of being an alderman, but he had therefore not been able to watch the debarment of his friend. He was, however, in the room when the picture of a square-like dignity that would put you in mind of a British squire into the back and end altogether. (Laughter) He responded "The Mayor of Ashfield." The feast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Melbourne responded, and returned his friend's kiss sincerely. In answer they had some high words. He felt particularly honoured in having been invited to the third time in the Mayor of Ashfield. He was glad to know that their suburb—the prettiest about Sydney—was making some slight advances. It had been much improved since his first visit five years ago.

done that improvement would be made rapidly. Mr. J. Young proposed "The Parliament," and the toast was responded to by Mr. Surberland, Mr. Moses, and the chorists. Mr. J. Young proposed "The Ladies," and it was responded to by Captain March. Mr. J. Young proposed "The Committee," Mr. W. Morrett acknowledged the toast. "The Chairman" concluded the list of toasts, and the company adjourned to take part in dancing and other amusements, which were continued until past 6 o'clock, when, after refreshments, a large portion of the party returned to the city, well pleased with the

MR. PARKER ON HIS FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—At the complimentary picnic given to the Mayor of Ashford on Saturday, Mr. Parker, seated upon a high stool, and to the toast of the "Parliament," aroused his audience by a speech in which he told them a report—he said that as it appeared they wished him to say something he would tell them what in his judgment Parliament was like. He was one of those strange creatures who had a fond love for the lower animals. He had done his best to make the lower animals

naive hours, and opportunities; and he had a kind of love for a snake. (Laughter.) Very well, if he had nothing else to do but to gratify his own taste, he should try to collect and to keep a few of these creatures. But his means and the labours that were required of him did not allow him to gratify his taste, and the nearest approach he got to that gratification was in the Legislative Assembly. In the Legislative Assembly he often indulged in philosophical discussions and in the taste for natural history, and he could always find there the type for the Jack possum (laughter), and for a native bat, and for a wombat, and for a black snake—(laughter)—

He was never as a lack of type for rate. (Laughter.) It was the nature of the man, he over saw. (Laughter.) He excepted Mr. Moore. (Laughter.) Or if he were to cite him as a representative of any animal in animated nature he should consider him as a bird of paradise. (Great laughter.) He could assure them that the birds had some serious business for the study of animated nature, they could not derive greater instruction or amuse themselves better than watch the proceedings of that extraordinary collection of animals found in the Legislative Assembly. (Laughter.) Their president, Mr. John S. Smith, was a very good man, he earnestly, he warmly considers as represented by Mr.

Australian lion, or a Scotch lion—certainly not an African lion. (Laughter.) But whatever might be the popular features of Mr. Sutcliffe or Mr. Moses, the Assemblyman, who had a whole lot of Scotch lions, was not representing the lower animals of this country. He hoped they would not imagine that he was passing anything like an unfavorable criticism upon these gentlemen, because in his experience he met so many who would be represented altogether by the commonest mongrel dog. His experience told him that these were a great number of dogs even in Ashfield that stood considerably higher than some members of the genus *homo*. (Great

figures. But, passing apart, he considered the conduct of the two parties during the campaign. He said that he had seen the most contradictory characters. They had men returned by the same body of electors the most opposite, in feeling, the most detestant of each other in their arguments and their general character. But a sense of the obligation under which they lay, and the necessity of doing better than the day or other render to their fellow-colonists had the effect of grounding them down into a groove of common intelligence. And in the long run they generally conformed to be accord with the advance of public intelligence as to the course which ought to be pursued. Yet still, he said, perfection in our representatives, but we might not expect

so long as the electors exercised their duties in holding them strictly to account, that generally speaking, they would do the best they could for the people, because they would not serve themselves without endangering the safety of the country. The system under which we lived, as a whole, had a tendency to represent the real feelings of the country; and whatever feelings individual members might have, the general result of this conflict of views—this contest of intelligence—was that the electors would endow every member with the qualities of the electors, because by no other means could they retain their places. He thanked them for the honour they had done the Parliament, and he hoped and trusted he might

THE NIVARO CLUB.—The monthly excursion of members took place as usual on Saturday, and was largely attended. At the meeting previous to this, it was known as the light-house room, where fish were found to be scarce. Long Reef, Narrabeen, and other haunts of the finny tribe were afterwards tried with varying success. About two dozen really fine snappers were brought off, while a few small ones were also secured. It is stated that there have been this summer. The aggregate take was about three hundred. Mr. Dickson won the first chance of appropriating

THE LATE MR. E. G. CLERK, OF OLIVERHESSES.—There are many friends in Sydney of the late Mr. E. G. Clerk, of Clerkness, New England, who will bear with much regret that gentleman's death. Mr. Clerk was one of the earliest settlers of the New England district, and settled at Bundarra shortly after his arrival in the colony in the year 1835. During his long residence in that locality Mr. Clerk experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, and had difficulties to contend with such as are almost unknown in the present day. He was aided by his own perseverance and energy in maintaining a position of comparative indepen-

once and comfort, while many of those around him were swamped in the waves of adversity that have from time to time swept over the colony. Mr. Clark was highly respected by his friends and neighbors, and his dependants for his hospitable, generous, open-hearted disposition; and although for several years his failing health prevented him from taking a very active part in the duties of public life, he will be greatly assisted by those who have been accustomed to his aid, counsel, and guidance. Mr. Clark leaves a widow and several children, most of whom are residents in the district of New England.

herd in the New England district has exercised his immunity on a stockpile handle, and by the aid of a penknife and a file has covered it with designs which, either for beauty or usefulness in illustrating events in American history, have been the admiration of the thousands of planters, probably surpassing every other handle of the kind that has come under the manipulation of a buff-skin. The handle is of myrtle wood with a butt-end of buffalo horn. On the horn, which is shaped to the hand and is of an agreeable relief of the death of Burke, the explorer. The dying man is being supported by his *comrade* King, with

While, and a group of sorrowing angels in the background. Further added is an inscription, in the center, in the form of a scroll, which reads: "To the memory of the late Mrs. M. H. Brown, who died at the residence of her husband, on the 10th day of March, 1880, at the age of 65 years." The main stem is literally covered with carved figures; the whole of them being interwoven with a flowing scroll-work of beautiful design. In the lower part is the name of the engraver, and his address: "J. H. Brown, Carver, N. H." His work is frequently to be seen in the shops following a Shepherd's Pipe, and is now on Mr. M. H. Brown's Burialing station. The handle is in possession of Mr. Herbert H. Brown, M.L.A., to whom it was presented by the engraver.

MANTHOPE.—AN INQUIRY WAS MADE ON THURSDAY, by Dr. Gunnison, deputy coroner, at the open body of a man who was killed by a train on the Erie road, by falling into the cut-pit, near the Champlain River. The *Riverine Herald* says that many of the strikers spoke strongly against such fatalities being allowed to exist within the borough, and were in favour of seeking a color to their verdict in that effect.

THE BAND IN THE GARDENS.—The band of the Regular Artillery, under the direction of Lieutenant Collier, performed a most successful selection of dance and operatic music in the Botanic Garden on Saturday afternoon. The

large number of visitors present evinced the appreciation of the Sydney public for good music, combined with the attractions of a pleasant stroll in our beautiful Botanic Gardens.

ov.au/nla.news-page1442

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING

Spirits	...	...	...	£349	9	2
Wine, still	...	...	...	89	0	3
Wine, bubbled (unmanufactured)	...	...	...	43	6	0
Coke	...	...	...	4	7	6
Tobacco	...	...	...	\$11	19	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	9	1	3
Specific duty	...	...	...	123	4	5
Postage	...	...	...	10	1	4

Total £1915 12 8

The banks have raised the rate of exchange on England to three-quarters per cent. premium, and buy at a quarter per cent. discount.

From Singapore we have advices to the 13th instant, Messrs Guthrie and Co. having

Black pepper lower, sales at about 34d.; white 36d. Bonthyne coffee had been sold at 10s. 6d. exchange on London, 4s. 0½d. for 6 months.

from Manila, under date February 4, 1901, that there had been no new charters for the colonies. The only cargo of Australian coals to hand during the month was 7,000 tons, ex R. Henderson, for consumers. Sugar was easier; superior to extra quoted at £2 7s. 7d. to £15 2s. 4d. Hemp selling at £2 2s. 2d.; coarse £40 15s. 3d. for super-

The Melbourne *Argus* of Thursday reports:—

In the import market business has not been marked by degree of activity. A moderate trade continues to be done, but heavier buyers cannot be drawn out to operate freely, than was still unimportant. In breadstuffs a better feeling

[illegible]

Only, and sales are still limited to common and inferior dogs of feeding, the better descriptions being held. Under the month 600 bags were disposed of at prices ranging from 2s 6d to 3s 6d, while privately 300 bags were placed at 1s 10d. The 300 bags of more quality, and one quotation at 2s 10d is obtained, but no more sales are likely to be limited. The 300 bags are quoted at £31 10s to £36 10s. Tea is likewise not wanted for trade purposes, but no special business has been reached us. A small lot of fine congoes, in 1890, has been realized 2s. Hops do not command much attention, the trade appearing to be well supplied

hatched birds have, however, been taken at home in 70 to 80 per cent of the samples. A small parcel of fine tank mussels was sold at 14-34. In other qualities are, however, offered at home from 10-60 to 10-90. Sardines are quoted at 8-44d to 8-60d per 100 lbs, and sales are reported at these prices. Candles melt, and their amount of attention. We learn of 1000 boxes being having been sold, to arrive, on private terms. In liquid, the form of a very fair demand being experienced for European, and several parcels have been sold, to arrive, at from 10-50d.

[illegible]

— 6. — 1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Guatemala.....	13,872	8,980	2,136	679
Yucatan.....	13,877	9,947	526	2,011
Other spirits.....	7,116	114	225	1
Grandly.....	269,989	7,769	6,978	3,670
Guatemala.....	133,767	4,033	2,875	1,344
Yucatan.....	39,354	1,020	474	314
Other spirits.....	4,910	473	369	1
Guatemala.....	5,338	344	171	504
Yucatan.....	772,216	1,917	8,508	1,281
Other spirits.....	5,338	344	171	504
Grandly.....	772,216	1,917	8,508	1,281
Guatemala.....	5,338	344	171	504
Yucatan.....	772,216	1,917	8,508	1,281
Other spirits.....	5,338	344	171	504

[illegible]

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2
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Sugar.—Stock on hand February 23, 30,000 tons 1 cwt. 1 q.
 received into stock, 450 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs.; delivered for home
 consumption, 370 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs.; delivered for exportation,
 10 cwt. 1 qr.; stock on hand March 3, 2,187 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr.
 Coffee.—Stock on hand February 23, 19 tons; received
 into stock, 1,000 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 2 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs.
 delivered for exportation, nil; stock on hand March 3, 19 tons
 1 qr.
 100 cases, 6 cases—entries passed for bond, but not
 shipped.

NEW ZEALAND.

concerned, Ministers will have a detailed major speech. It is not one to be much trusted to, as many of the young men composing it are young members, and not to be regarded as just as first.

It estimates the avowed supporters of the Opposition at 44. At the beginning of the season they stood at 16. The Government has lost 8 out of the 15 uncertain ones. This will give the Government a small majority of 15, and if they show their cards, all will be well.

In reply to a request for a further grant of money to employ the Thames miners, Sir Julius Vogel replied: "We have already enabled £50,000 to be lent to try the Thames gold-fields. No Government in any other of the colonies has done so much. It would be ridiculous to spend money for the mere purpose of keeping men at the Thames, where no labour is required, when labour is required elsewhere." In answer to a further question, Sir Julius said: "If labour is not required there, plenty of labour is required elsewhere."

At the inquest on Mr. G. F. Reid, forwarding a telegram, a verdict of death caused by syphilis taken in view of temporary insanity was returned. Losses in business had rendered him temporarily insane. His line was insured for \$3000 in the Government Office.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's fine ship Manatiki arrived at Lyttelton, having accomplished

The perpetrators of the witchcraft murder, at Tairāwhiti, with the Uriwaru, who will, it is believed, give the Government the names of the accomplices. This will strengthen the hands of the Government in securing the Epsom murderer, who is supposed to have been a Piako.

The interviewee between them and their just revenge. They were
 to be attacking between their tomahawks. The Arrows
 they were to be killed by their request. Natives from Kate Kate
 attended the marriage attended the recent investigation
 of the Arrows. They are well known, and
 a man taken within thirty-four hours.

A large number of unemployed assembled at Rahmahdown Wharf to meet Sir George Grey. A band stretched across the landing. Calico strips, with inscription, "Welcome Sir George Grey," were

THE HON. HENRY RUSSELL, of Waipukurau, gave a fair estimate of the state of the country, and of the people at Napier, on the 17th, at which between four and five hundred people were present. He leaves to the people of this colony the impression that the country is a family in England by the next San Francisco steamer. Mr. Russell conducts the whole native business during his absence.

It occurred during a recent heavy dust storm in London (writes the *Port Pirie Gazette*). A person of considerable persuasion was bathing off Kneese's Jotly provisions to blow commencing, and after the dip had ended and his hair was blowing in the breeze, he was astonished to find his clothes gone! The unfortunate might had only to look at himself—either to stay where he was, or walk home in a state of nudity, and the latter was the manoeuvre adopted.

roy au/nla news-page

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WANTED, experienced MEN, to solicit repeat orders; small salary and commission permanent employment. Full particulars Box 388, General Post Office.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A PARTMENTS vacant for families or gentlemen, *Meath House, Wynyard-square.*

A PARTMENTS and SUITE vacant, *3, Lady Vernon-st.*

A PARTMENTS for gentlemen. Apply Mrs. Small, 287, Elfrath-street, Hyde Park.

A PARTMENTS vacant. Hobart House, 169, William street.

A PARTMENTS vacant, at 179, Macquarie-street North, opposite Inner Domain.

A PARTMENTS to LET, 5 minutes to commercial part city, water view. A. Z. HERALD Office.

A PARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Cooper's, 116, Phillips-street, near the Market.

B street, near Hunter-street.
B OARD and RESIDENCE for respectable men. 21
Wellington-street, Chippendale, near Railway.
B OARD and RESIDENCE, families and single
gentlemen. 7, Jamison-street.
B OARD and RESIDENCE vacant, and also STABLES
to LET. Apply 149, Palmer-street.
B EDROOM and Sitting ROOM, furnished, with use of
bath, wanted; state-room. Forrester, HARROLD.
B ALCONY ROOM to LET: also, back room, together

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, or Board and Residence. 7, Waterloo-st., Surry Hills.

EXHIBITION—FURNISHED HOUSE or Apartments required, on the 16th of April, as near as possible to Prince Alfred Park. J. J. 227, George-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, 60, Botany-street, Surry Hills, near Oxford-street.

FURNISHED ROOM required, at Forest Lodge or Stanmore, for lady. Mention care Wallace, Kings-

FURNISHED Apartments for 1 or respectively married couple. Mrs. Warner, Ocean-street, Woolfabra.

FURNISHED Bed and sitting Room. Use of kitchen. 158, Foreaux-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.

GOOD Accommodation for Boarders: bath, balcony. No children. 444, Elizabeth-st., op. Belmore Park.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence. Mrs. G. Evans, Annersley H., Church-h., bath. Vacancy married couple.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 274, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 2 unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen,
39, Merriman-street, Miller's Point.

TO LET, comfortably furnished APARTMENTS, for
a lady and gentleman, 28, Yungue-st., Woolloomooloo.

THERE are now vacancies at Woodville, 17, Church-
hill: also Suite. E. Harnsey, Col's chambers.

VACANT, 2 BEDROOMS AND SITTING-ROOM,
with board. Mrs. Jackson, Pipit-street, Woolahra.

VACANCIES—BOARD and Residence, private
family, 347, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst: bath, piano.

WANTED two Furnished Bedrooms and Parlour, one of kitchen, bath. A. N., General Post Office.

TO LET.

ALBERTO-TERRACE, Darlington Road, beautifully situated Family RESIDENCES. Apply 144.

ASHFIELD HEIGHTS - **TO LET** or **FOR SALE**, on easy terms, prettily situated and well-built cottages

BURIAL, NORTH SHORE.—To BE LET, fully furnished, with immediate possession, a pleasantly-situated water-side RESIDENCE, with three acres of ground, within a few minutes' walk of Millon's Point Ferry, at present occupied by C. Rolleston, Esq. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. Mallins, Labour Bazaar, Pitti-street.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS TO LET, at Peterham and Burwood. W. Douglas, 484, George-street.

CUMBERLAND STREET North.—To LET, a large and highly-finished RESIDENCE, having a most extensive view of Sydney Harbour, and containing every requisite convenience. *E. Ramsay, Cole's chambers.*

FURNISHED SMALL COTTAGE, 2 rooms, kitchen, 1 1/2 week. Mrs. Clara Pitt and Baglan streets, Redfern.

ELVENBURY BAY, North Shore.—To LET, House, 8 rooms; 5 minutes from ferry. *E. Ramsay.*

MANLY.—To LET, furnished, AUCKLAND VILLA; rent, moderate; for a term. Mrs. Cazley.

MANLY TO LET HOUSE furnished. *G. W.*

NO. 18, BLANCHE-TERRACE to LET, rent 11s. rooms, bath. Apply at 13, .

PETERSHAM.—To LET, Leighton's VILLAS, newly erected, containing 6 rooms each, well finished; rent, 65s. per annum. Inquire at the station; or on the premises, Forest Road, Lewisham.

TO LET, Woolfara, opposite R. C. Church, splendid Villa Residence, every convenience. Inquire within.

TO LET, Woolfara, Osmat-street, two semi-detached

T VILLAS, just completed. Inquire within.

T O LET, 5-room HOUSE, just finished, Seris-Ann-street, Strawberry-hill. Inquire on the premises.

T O LET, No. 10, O'Connell-street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. King and Co. Apply on premises.

T O LET, a four-roomed HOUSE, and kitchen, 105, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

T O LET, No. 4, York-terrace, P. B. Road, 5 rooms, bath, wash-house, water and gas throughout.

FINE Business PREMISES, 784, George-street South.

TO LET. That old-established Stationery and Book Depot, 670, Brickfield-hill, at present in the occupation of Mr. E. Turner. Apply to Edward Norden, 670, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, No. 1, Gladstone-terrace, High-street, 10 rooms; fitted with every convenience, gas, throughout the house, venetian blinds, &c. For particulars, apply E. Hamsay, Coler's-chambers.

TO BE LET.—Peterham.—Montpelier HOUSE, situate on the Lewisham Estate, five minutes

TO LET, FARGLEIGH, Ashfield, the residence of the late Thomas Gill, 10 minutes' walk from Railway Station, 10 rooms, kitchen, storeroom, pantry and outhouse, and 11 acres of land. Apply T. M. Slatery, Esq., Supreme Court.

ULTIMO ESTATE.—For LEASE on 40 or 50 years, also, on 99 years, with option of purchase within 10 years. Terms and conditions moderate. Particulars given, and form of lease to be seen, on application to Messrs. HARRIS, Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, a large front OFFICE, upstairs. Apply to W. J. Weston and Co., 5, Spring-street.

THORPE FRONT OFFICE TO LET, at 103, Elizabeth-street.

Land, near King-st. Walker and Jernham, law stationers.
GROUND-FLOOR FRONTAGE, Pitt-street, commodious offices and central, now occupied by New Zealand Life Insurance Co.; also, other Offices same building, adapted for professional men. Henry Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-street.
WAREHOUSEMEN, Agents, Patentees, Importers, and others can get OFFICES, Sample of three Rooms, central, healthy, and easy of access, viz., near Royal Hotel, George-street. W. B. Campbell.

Horses, Vehicles

E. MANDELSON will sell by auction,
 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, at Gibson's Horse Bazaar, at
 The above.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
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This rate is for payment in advance.
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